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Eldem et al.

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(54) **AIRBAG FOR ARTICLE OF FOOTWEAR**

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A43B 3/00	(2022.01)

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ***A43B 13/20*** (2013.01); ***A43B 3/0042*** (2013.01); ***A43B 3/0063*** (2013.01); ***A43B 5/00*** (2013.01); ***A43B 13/16*** (2013.01); ***A43B 13/22*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC A43B 13/20; A43B 13/16; A43B 13/22; A43B 3/0042; A43B 3/0063; A43B 5/00;

(Continued)

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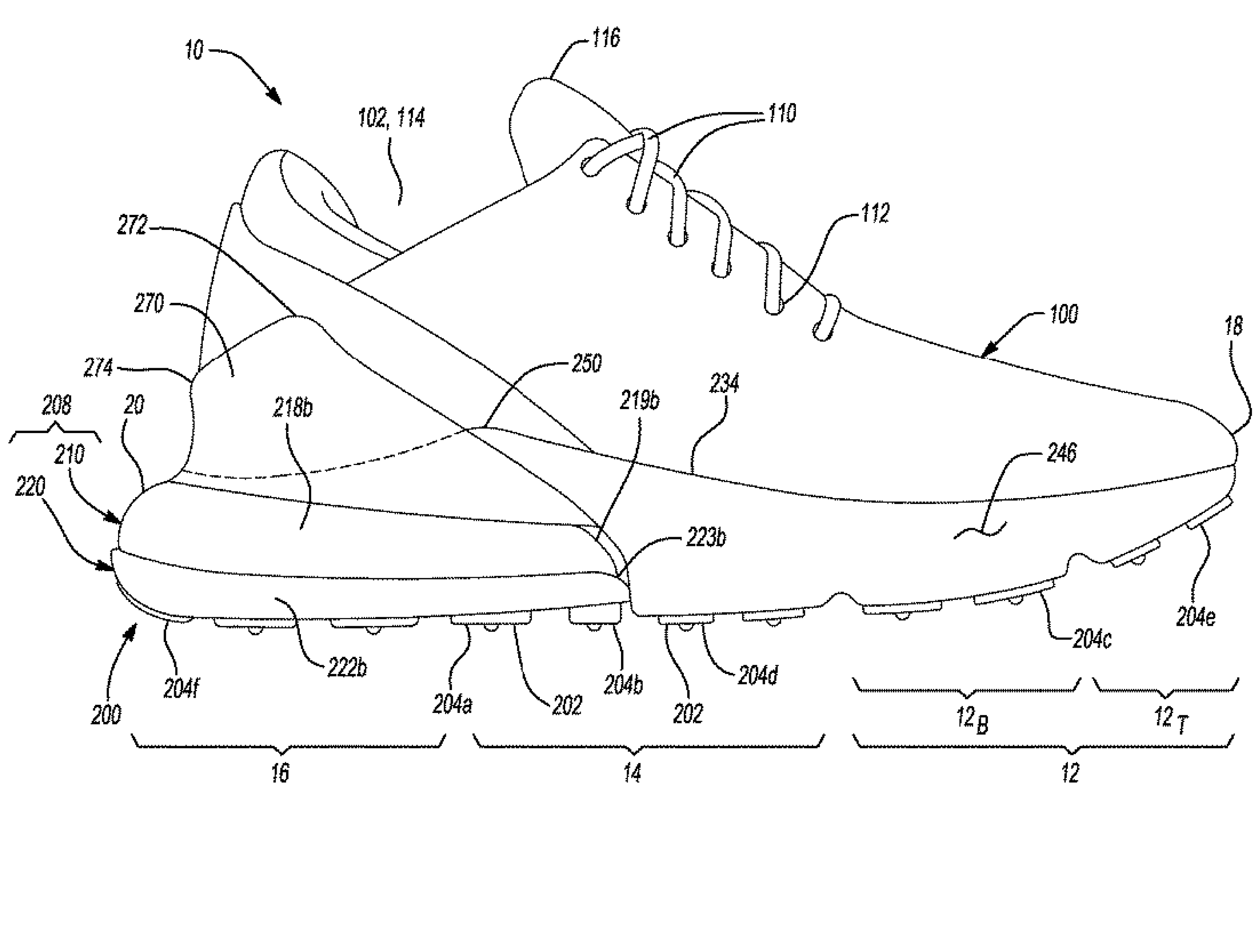
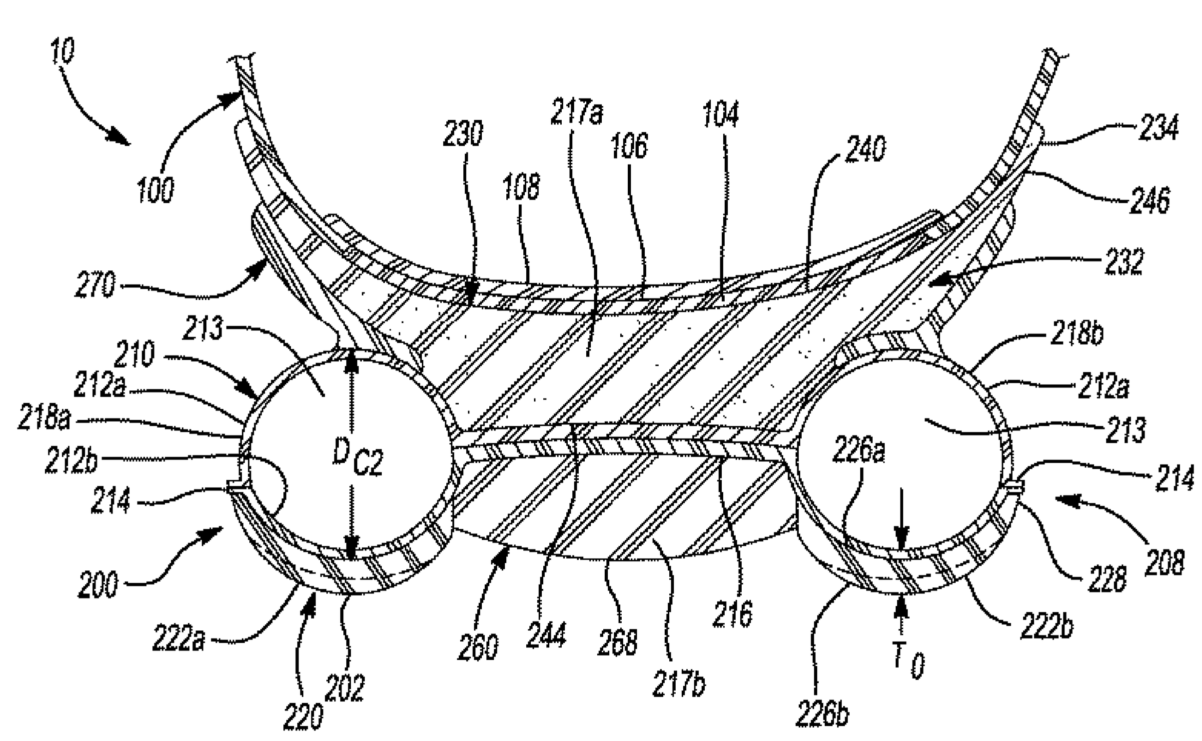
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A bladder for an article of footwear includes a first barrier layer formed of a first material, and a second barrier layer formed of a second material. The first barrier layer and the second barrier layer cooperate to form a fluid-filled chamber having a first fluid-filled segment extending along an arcuate path, a second fluid-filled segment extending from a first end of the first fluid-filled segment to a first distal end along a first longitudinal axis, and a third fluid-filled segment extending from a second end of the first fluid-filled segment to a second distal end along a second longitudinal axis parallel to the first longitudinal axis. The first barrier layer and the second barrier layer may be joined together define a web area connecting each of the first segment, the second segment, and the third segment.

20 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets





(51) **Int. Cl.**

A43B 13/22 (2006.01)
A43B 5/00 (2022.01)
A43B 13/16 (2006.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC A43B 13/12; A43B 13/122; A43B 13/125; A43B 13/127; A43B 13/18; A43B 13/189; A43B 13/206; A43B 21/26; A43B 21/265; A43B 21/28

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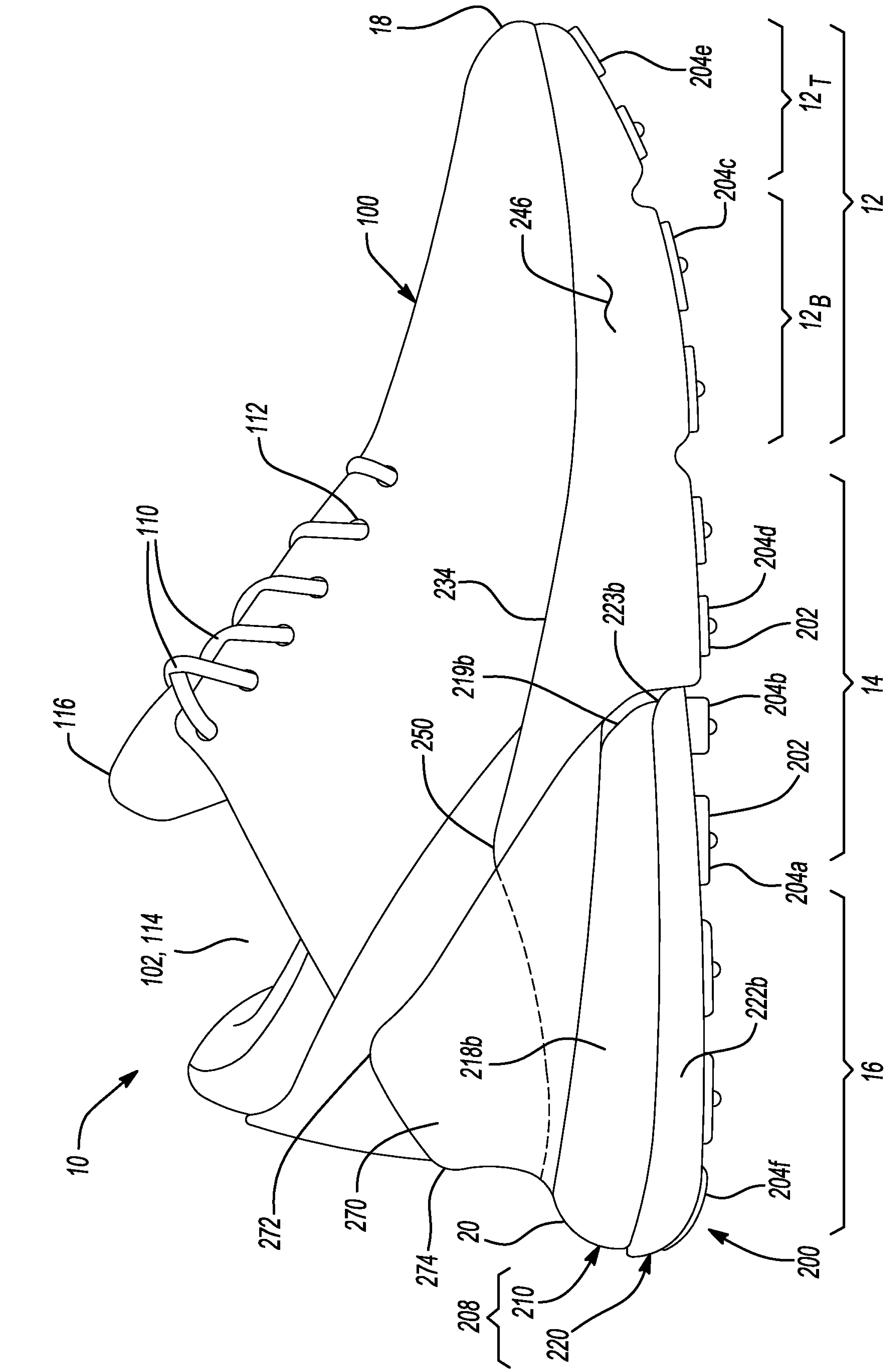
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Fig-1

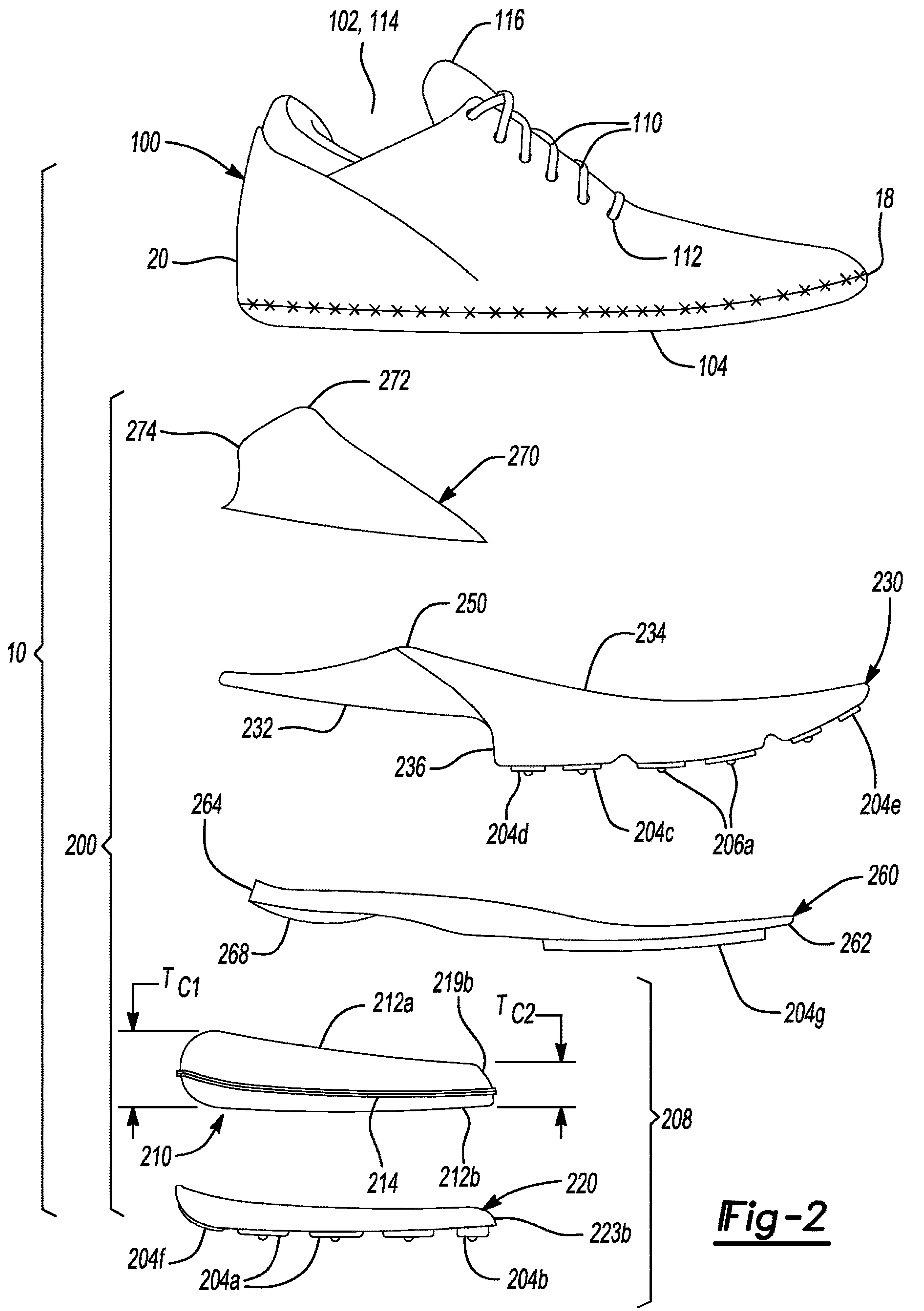
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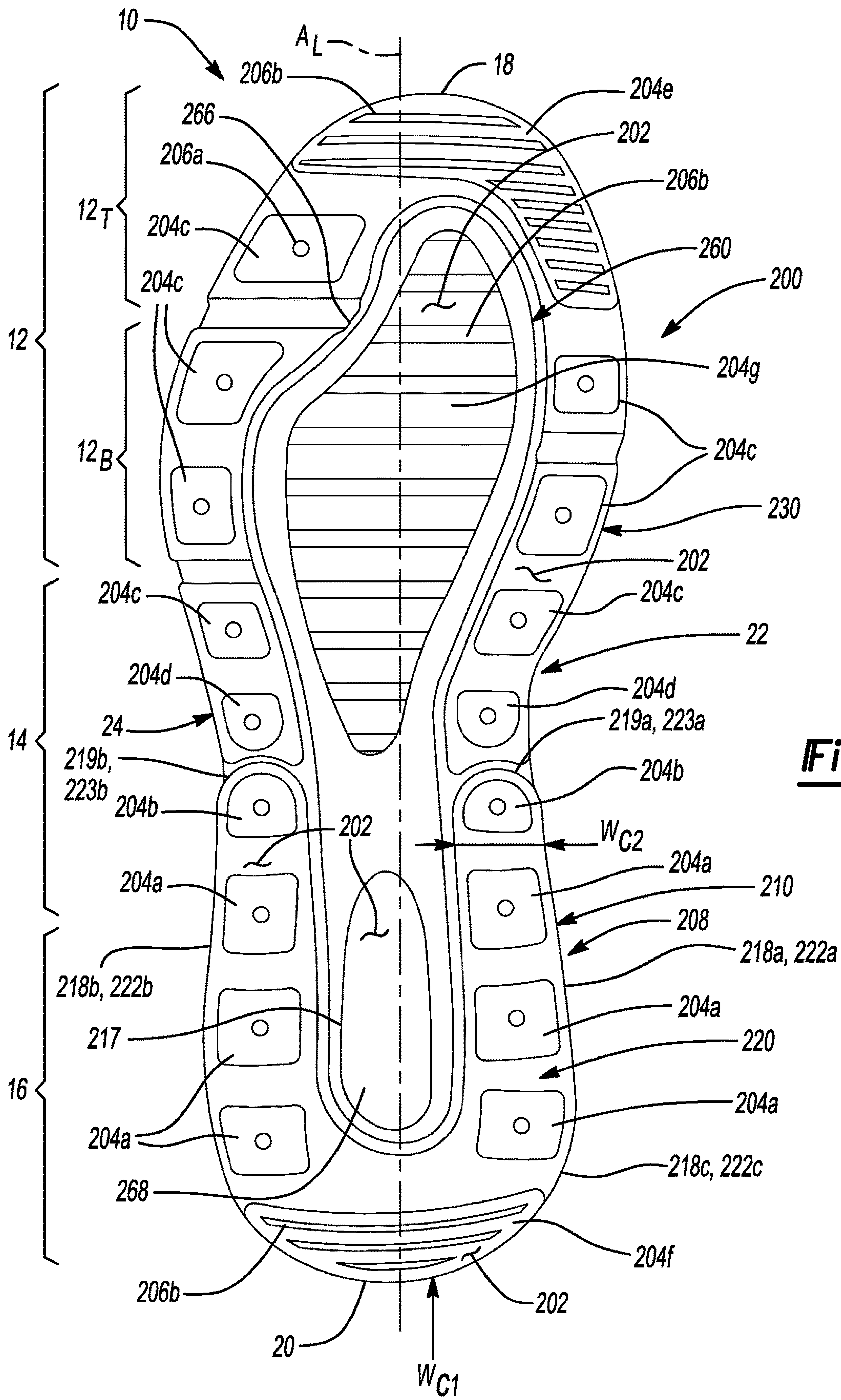
Fig-2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W_{C2}
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Fig-3A

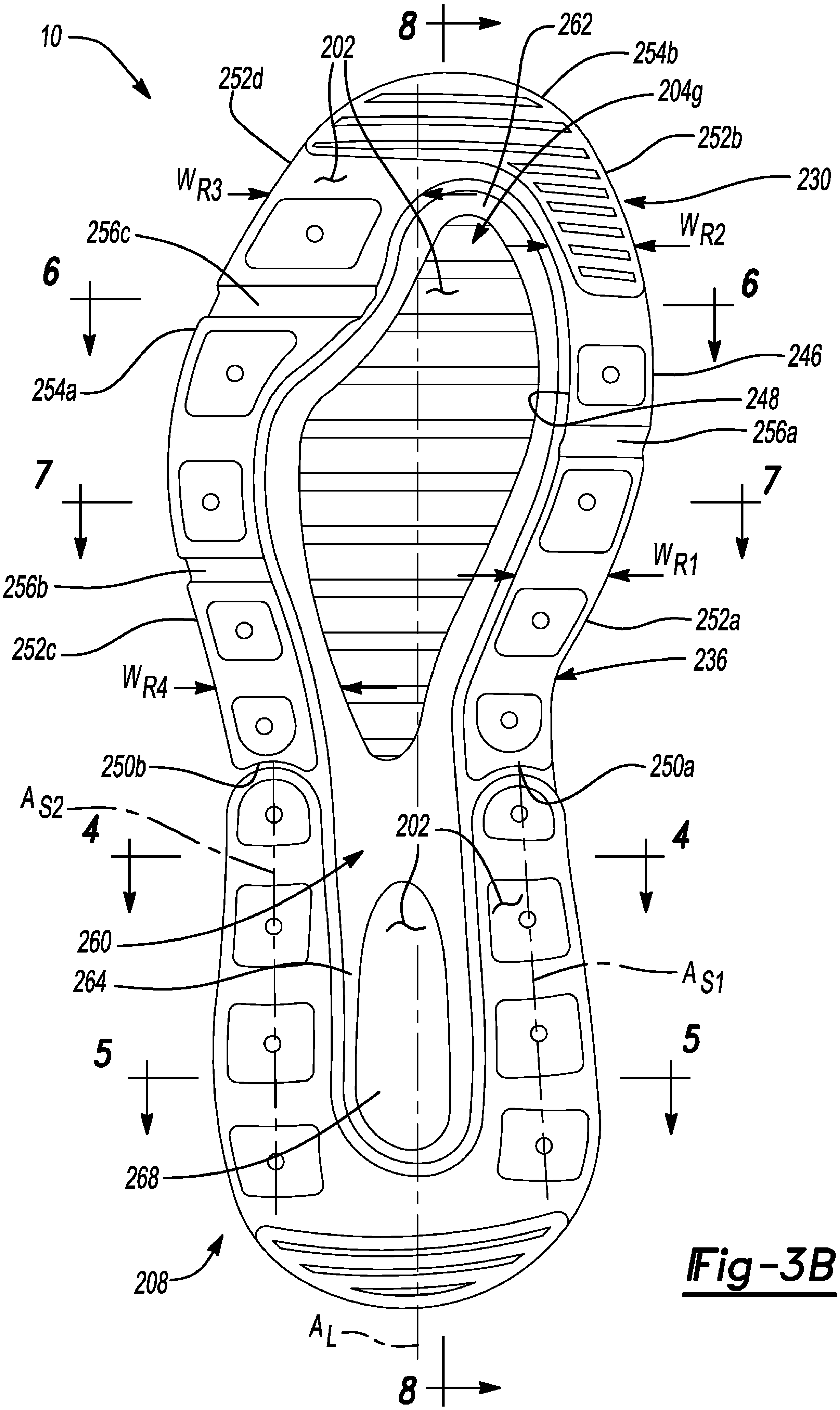
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Fig-3B

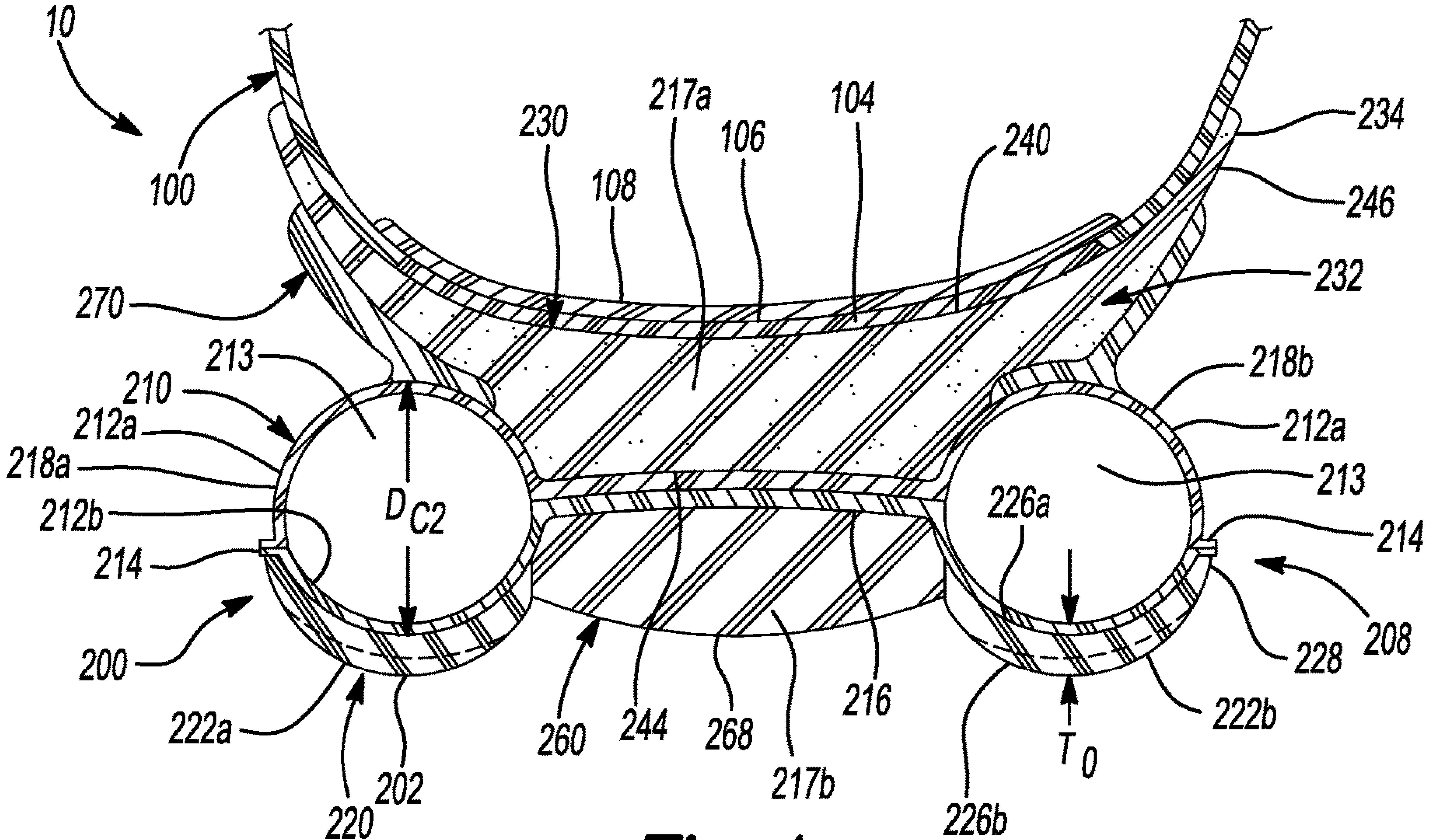
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Fig-4

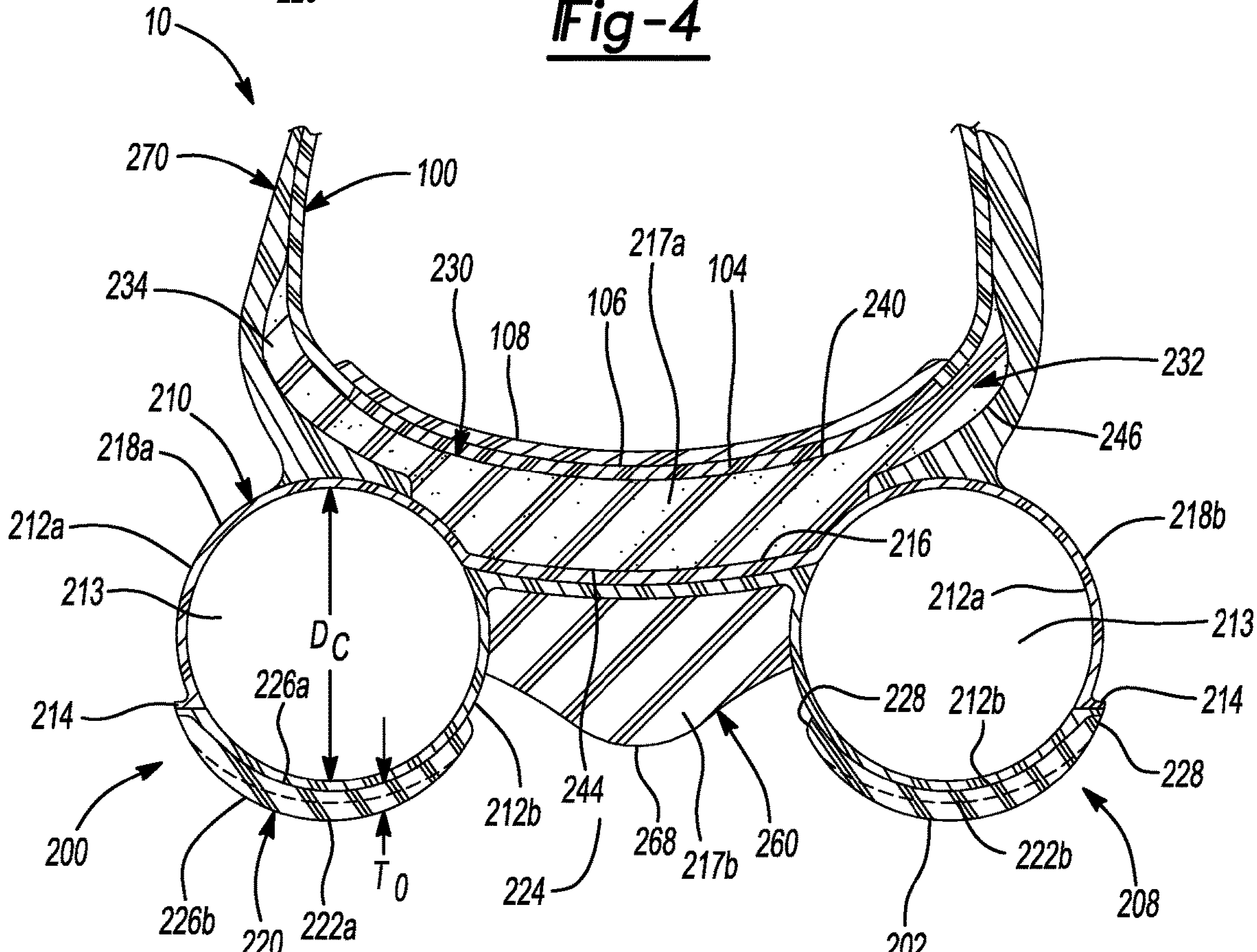
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Fig-5

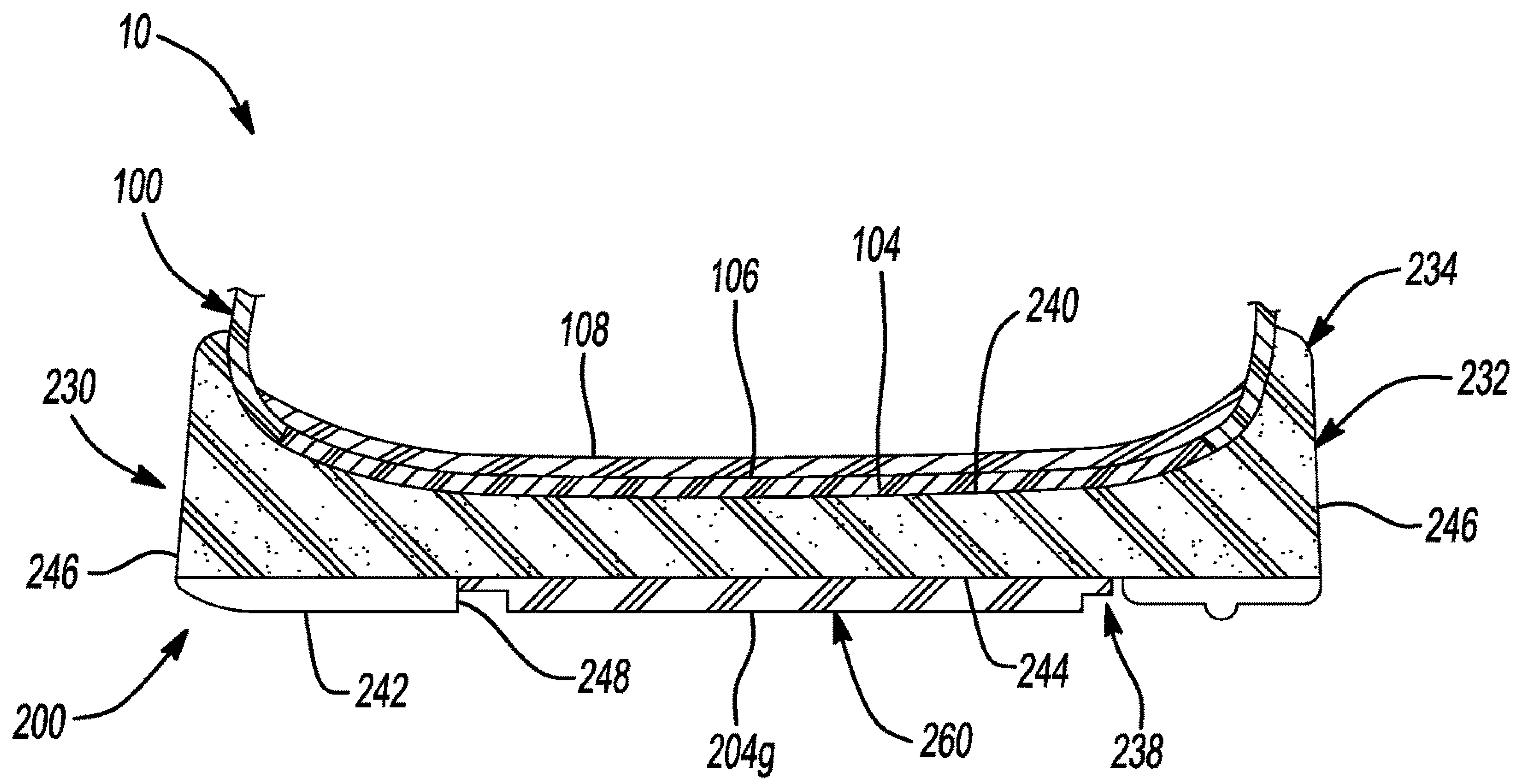
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Fig-6

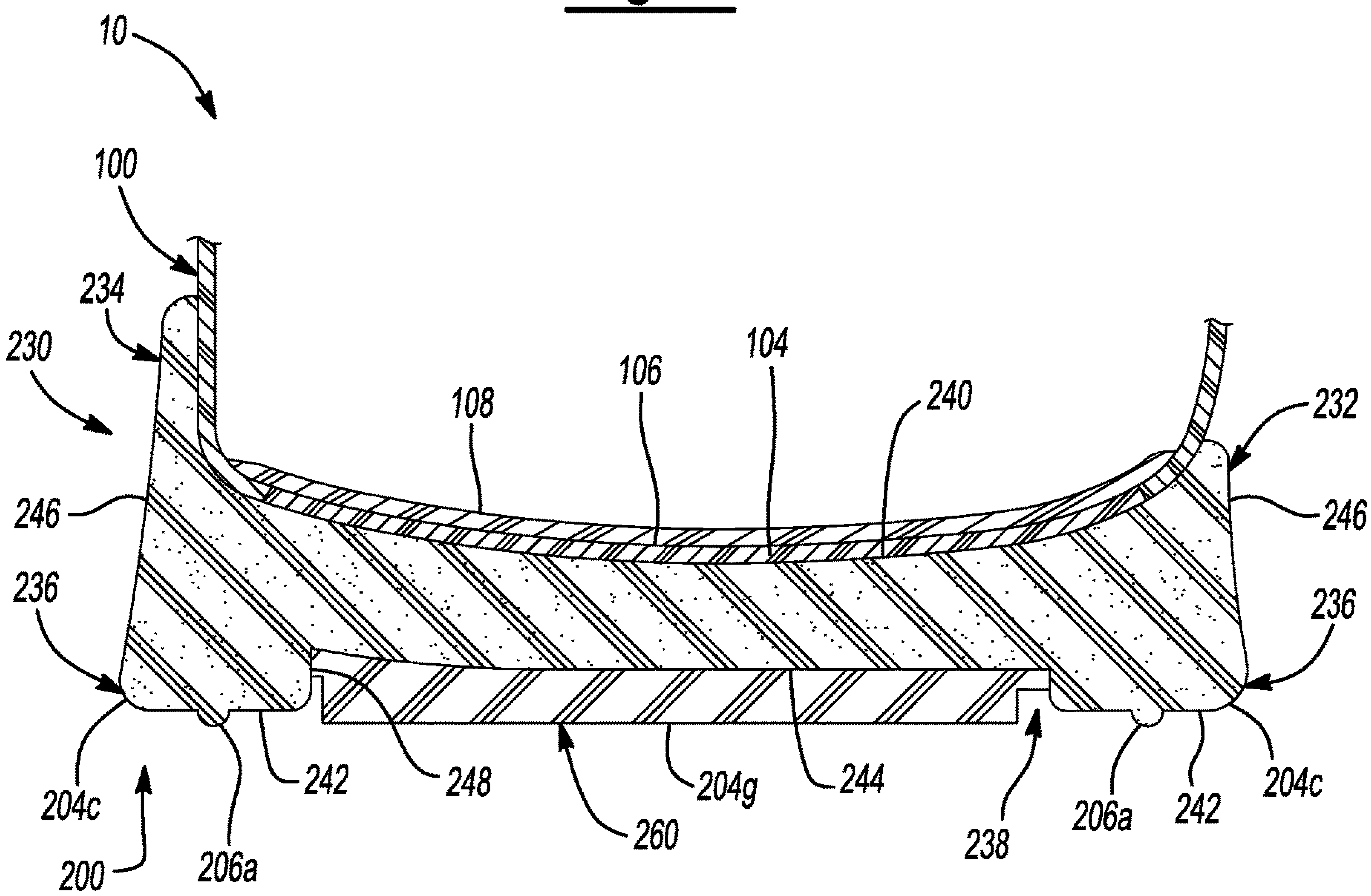
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Fig-7

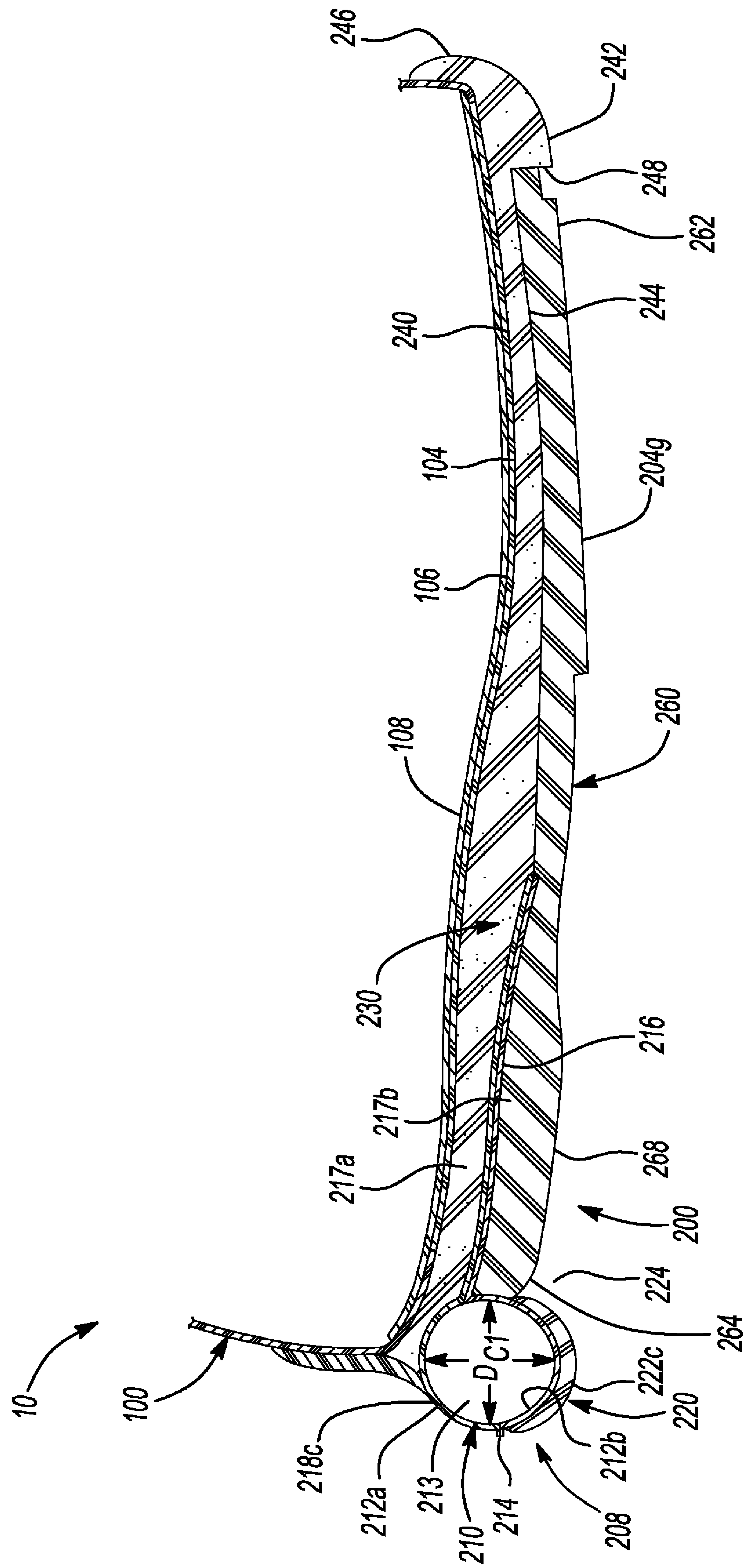
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Fig-8

AIRBAG FOR ARTICLE OF FOOTWEAR

FIELD

The present disclosure relates generally to sole structures for articles of footwear, and more particularly, to sole structures incorporating a fluid-filled bladder.

BACKGROUND

This section provides background information related to the present disclosure which is not necessarily prior art.

Articles of footwear conventionally include an upper and a sole structure. The upper may be formed from any suitable material(s) to receive, secure, and support a foot on the sole structure. The upper may cooperate with laces, straps, or other fasteners to adjust the fit of the upper around the foot. A bottom portion of the upper, proximate to a bottom surface of the foot, attaches to the sole structure.

Sole structures generally include a layered arrangement extending between a ground surface and the upper. One layer of the sole structure includes an outsole that provides abrasion-resistance and traction with the ground surface. The outsole may be formed from rubber or other materials that impart durability and wear-resistance, as well as enhance traction with the ground surface. Another layer of the sole structure includes a midsole disposed between the outsole and the upper. The midsole provides cushioning for the foot and may be partially formed from a polymer foam material that compresses resiliently under an applied load to cushion the foot by attenuating ground-reaction forces. The midsole may additionally or alternatively incorporate a fluid-filled bladder to increase durability of the sole structure, as well as to provide cushioning to the foot by compressing resiliently under an applied load to attenuate ground-reaction forces. Sole structures may also include a comfort-enhancing insole or a sockliner located within a void proximate to the bottom portion of the upper and a strobel attached to the upper and disposed between the midsole and the insole or sockliner.

Midsoles employing fluid-filled bladders typically include a bladder formed from two barrier layers of polymer material that are sealed or bonded together. The fluid-filled bladders are pressurized with a fluid such as air, and may incorporate tensile members within the bladder to retain the shape of the bladder when compressed resiliently under applied loads, such as during athletic movements. Generally, bladders are designed with an emphasis on balancing support for the foot and cushioning characteristics that relate to responsiveness as the bladder resiliently compresses under an applied load

DRAWINGS

The drawings described herein are for illustrative purposes only of selected configurations and are not intended to limit the scope of the present disclosure.

FIG. **1** is a side perspective view of an article of footwear in accordance with principles of the present disclosure;

FIG. **2** is an exploded view of the article of footwear of FIG. **1**, showing an article of footwear having an upper and a sole structure arranged in a layered configuration;

FIGS. **3**A and **3**B are bottom perspective views of the article of footwear of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **4** is a cross-sectional view taken along line **4-4** of FIG. **3**B, showing segments of a fluid-filled bladder disposed within a heel region of the sole structure and separated from one another by a web area;

FIG. **5** is a cross-sectional view taken along line **5-5** of FIG. **3**B showing segments of a fluid-filled bladder disposed within a heel region of the sole structure and separated from one another by a web area;

FIG. **6** is a cross-sectional view taken along line **6-6** of FIG. **3**B, showing components of the sole structure within the forefoot region;

FIG. **7** is a cross-sectional view taken along line **7-7** of FIG. **3**B, showing components of the sole structure within a mid-foot region of the sole structure; and

FIG. **8** is a cross-sectional view taken along line **8-8** of FIG. **3**B, showing components extending from an anterior end of the sole structure to a poster end of the sole structure.

Corresponding reference numerals indicate corresponding parts throughout the drawings.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Example configurations will now be described more fully with reference to the accompanying drawings. Example configurations are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough, and will fully convey the scope of the disclosure to those of ordinary skill in the art. Specific details are set forth such as examples of specific components, devices, and methods, to provide a thorough understanding of configurations of the present disclosure. It will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that specific details need not be employed, that example configurations may be embodied in many different forms, and that the specific details and the example configurations should not be construed to limit the scope of the disclosure.

The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular exemplary configurations only and is not intended to be limiting. As used herein, the singular articles "a," "an," and "the" may be intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. The terms "comprises," "comprising," "including," and "having," are inclusive and therefore specify the presence of features, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof. The method steps, processes, and operations described herein are not to be construed as necessarily requiring their performance in the particular order discussed or illustrated, unless specifically identified as an order of performance. Additional or alternative steps may be employed.

When an element or layer is referred to as being "on," "engaged to," "connected to," "attached to," or "coupled to" another element or layer, it may be directly on, engaged, connected, attached, or coupled to the other element or layer, or intervening elements or layers may be present. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being "directly on," "directly engaged to," "directly connected to," "directly attached to," or "directly coupled to" another element or layer, there may be no intervening elements or layers present. Other words used to describe the relationship between elements should be interpreted in a like fashion (e.g., "between" versus "directly between," "adjacent" versus "directly adjacent," etc.). As used herein, the term "and/or" includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items.

The terms first, second, third, etc. may be used herein to describe various elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections. These elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections should not be limited by these terms. These terms may be only used to distinguish one element, component, region, layer or section from another region, layer or section. Terms such as "first," "second," and other numerical terms do not imply a sequence or order unless clearly indicated by the context. Thus, a first element, component, region, layer or section discussed below could be termed a second element, component, region, layer or section without departing from the teachings of the example configurations.

With reference to the figures, a fluid-filled bladder for an article of footwear is provided. The bladder includes a first barrier layer formed of a first material, and a second barrier layer formed of a second material. The first barrier layer and the second barrier layer cooperate to form a fluid-filled chamber having a first fluid-filled segment extending along an arcuate path, a second fluid-filled segment extending along a first longitudinal axis from a first end of the first fluid-filled segment to a first distal end, and a third fluid-filled segment extending along a second longitudinal axis from a second end of the first fluid-filled segment to a second distal end. The fluid-filled chamber has a tubular shape defining a thickness of the fluid-filled chamber. The thickness of the chamber tapers continuously and at a constant rate from the first fluid-filled segment to at least one of the first distal end and the second distal end

Implementations of the disclosure may include one or more of the following optional features. In some examples, the first barrier layer and the second barrier layer may further define a web area connecting each of the first fluid-filled segment, the second fluid-filled segment, and the third fluid-filled segment. Here the first barrier layer is joined to the second barrier layer in the web area.

In some examples, the first barrier layer is spaced apart from the second barrier layer at each of the first fluid-filled segment, the second fluid-filled segment, and the third fluid-filled segment to define a continuous interior void of the fluid-filled chamber.

In some examples, the fluid-filled chamber has a circular cross section. Here, a diameter of the chamber tapers continuously from a first diameter at the third fluid-filled segment to a second diameter at the first distal end and the second distal end.

In some implementations, the first distal end and the second distal end are semi-spherical.

In some examples, the bladder further includes an overmold portion joined to each of the first fluid-filled segment, the second fluid-filled segment, and the third fluid-filled segment. Optionally, the overmold portion includes an arcuate inner surface joined to the fluid-filled chamber and an opposing arcuate outer surface defining a ground-engaging surface. Here, a cross-section of the overmold portion is crescent-shaped.

In some implementations, the fluid-filled chamber is formed of a transparent material.

In another aspect of the disclosure, a fluid-filled bladder for an article of footwear is provided. The fluid-filled bladder includes a fluid-filled chamber formed of a first material and having a first barrier layer and a second barrier layer cooperating to define a first fluid-filled segment extending along a first direction, a second fluid-filled segment spaced apart from the first fluid-filled segment and extending along the first direction, and a third fluid-filled segment extending between the first segment and the second segment. The fluid-filled chamber has a tubular shape defining a thickness of the fluid-filled chamber, which tapers continuously from the third fluid-filled segment to at least one of the first distal end and the second distal end. The fluid-filled bladder further includes an overmold portion formed of a second material having a third segment joined to the first segment of the fluid-filled chamber, a fourth segment joined to the second segment of the fluid-filled chamber, and a sixth segment joined to the third segment of the fluid-filled chamber.

Implementations of the disclosure may include one or more of the following optional features. In some examples, each of the first segment, the second segment, and the third segment cooperate to define a continuous interior void. The interior void may have a circular cross section. Here, a diameter of the interior void tapers from a first diameter at the third fluid-filled segment to a second diameter at the first distal end. Optionally, the diameter may taper continuously and at a constant rate, and the second diameter may be less than the first diameter.

In some examples, the fluid-filled bladder includes a web area extending between the first fluid-filled segment and the second fluid-filled segment.

In some implementations, the overmold portion includes a plurality of traction elements extending therefrom.

In some examples, the fluid-filled chamber is formed of a transparent material and the overmold portion is formed of a non-transparent material.

In some instances, the first distal end and the second distal end are semi-spherical.

Optionally, the third segment extends along an arcuate path.

Referring to FIGS. **1-8**, an article of footwear **10** includes an upper **100** and sole structure **200**. The article of footwear **10** may be divided into one or more regions. The regions may include a forefoot region **12**, a mid-foot region **14**, and a heel region **16**. The forefoot region **12** may be subdivided into a toe portion **12**T corresponding with phalanges and a ball portion **12**B associated with metatarsal bones of a foot. The mid-foot region **14** may correspond with an arch area of the foot, and the heel region **16** may correspond with rear portions of the foot, including a calcaneus bone. The footwear **10** may further include an anterior end **18** associated with a forward-most point of the forefoot region **12**, and a posterior end **20** corresponding to a rearward-most point of the heel region **16**. As shown in FIG. **3**A, a longitudinal axis A_L of the footwear **10** extends along a length of the footwear **10** from the anterior end **18** to the posterior end **20**, and generally divides the footwear **10** into a lateral side **24** and a medial side **22**. Accordingly, the lateral side **24** and the medial side **22** respectively correspond with opposite sides of the footwear **10** and extend through the regions **12**, **14**, **16**.

The upper **100** includes interior surfaces that define an interior void **102** configured to receive and secure a foot for support on sole structure **200**. The upper **100** may be formed from one or more materials that are stitched or adhesively bonded together to form the interior void **102**. Suitable materials of the upper may include, but are not limited to, mesh, textiles, foam, leather, and synthetic leather. The materials may be selected and located to impart properties of durability, air-permeability, wear-resistance, flexibility, and comfort.

With reference to FIGS. **2** and **8**, in some examples the upper **100** includes a strobel **104** having a bottom surface opposing the sole structure **200** and an opposing top surface defining a footbed **106** of the interior void **102**. Stitching or adhesives may secure the strobel to the upper **100**. The footbed **106** may be contoured to conform to a profile of the bottom surface (e.g., plantar) of the foot. Optionally, the upper **100** may also incorporate additional layers such as an insole **108** or sockliner that may be disposed upon the strobel **104** and reside within the interior void **102** of the upper **100** to receive a plantar surface of the foot to enhance the comfort of the article of footwear **10**. An ankle opening **114** in the heel region **16** may provide access to the interior void **102**. For example, the ankle opening **114** may receive a foot to secure the foot within the void **102** and to facilitate entry and removal of the foot from and to the interior void **102**.

In some examples, one or more fasteners **110** extend along the upper **100** to adjust a fit of the interior void **102** around the foot and to accommodate entry and removal of the foot therefrom. The upper **100** may include apertures **112** such as eyelets and/or other engagement features such as fabric or mesh loops that receive the fasteners **110**. The fasteners **110** may include laces, straps, cords, hook-and-loop, or any other suitable type of fastener. The upper **100** may include a tongue portion **116** that extends between the interior void **102** and the fasteners.

With reference to FIGS. **1**-**3**B and FIGS. **6**-**8**, the sole structure **200** includes a fluid-filled bladder **208** bounding a periphery of the sole structure **200** in the heel region **16**. The fluid-filled bladder **208** includes a fluid-filled chamber **210** and an overmold portion **220** joined to the chamber **210** and defining a first portion of a ground-engaging surface **202** of the sole structure **200**. The sole structure **200** further includes an outer sole member **230** bounding a periphery of the sole structure **200** in the forefoot region **12** and the mid-foot region **14**, and an inner sole member **260** extending from the forefoot region **12** to the heel region **16**, as discussed in greater detail below.

With reference to FIGS. **2**, **4**, **5**, and **8**, the fluid-filled chamber **210** is formed from a pair of barrier layers **212** joined together define an inner void **213** for receiving a pressurized fluid (e.g. air). The barrier layers **212** include an upper, first barrier layer **212***a* and a lower, second barrier layer **212***b*. The first barrier layer **212***a* and the second barrier layer **212***b* define barrier layers for the chamber **210** by joining together and bonding at a plurality of discrete locations during a molding or thermoforming process. Accordingly, the first barrier layer **212***a* is joined to the second barrier layer **212***b* to form a seam **214** extending around the periphery of the sole structure **200** and a web area **216** extending between the medial and lateral sides **22**, **24** of the sole structure **200**. The first barrier layer **212***a* and the second barrier layer **212***b* may each be formed from a sheet of transparent, thermoplastic polyurethane (TPU). In some examples, the barrier layers **212***a*, **212***b* may be formed of non-transparent polymeric materials.

Although the seam **214** is illustrated as forming a relatively pronounced flange protruding outwardly from the fluid-filled chamber **210**, the seam **214** may be a flat seam such that the upper barrier layer **212***a* and the lower barrier layer **214***a* are substantially continuous with each other. Moreover, the first barrier layer **212***a* and the second barrier layer **212***b* are joined together between the lateral side **24** of the sole structure **200** and the medial side **22** of the sole structure **200** to define a substantially continuous web area **216**, as shown in FIGS. **4** and **5**.

In some implementations, the first and second barrier layers **212***a*, **212***b* are formed by respective mold portions each defining various surfaces for forming depressions and pinched surfaces corresponding to locations where the seam **214** and/or the web area **216** are formed when the second barrier layer **212***b* and the first barrier layer **212***a* are joined and bonded together. In some implementations, adhesive bonding joins the first barrier layer **212***a* and the second barrier layer **212***b* to form the seam **214** and the web area **216**. In other implementations, the first barrier layer **212***a* and the second barrier layer **212***b* are j oined to form the seam **214** and the web area **216** by thermal bonding. In some examples, one or both of the barrier layers **212***a*, **212***b* are heated to a temperature that facilitates shaping and melding. In some examples, the layers **212***a*, **212***b* are heated prior to being located between their respective molds. In other examples, the mold may be heated to raise the temperature of the layers **212***a*, **212***b*. In some implementations, a molding process used to form the chamber **210** incorporates vacuum ports within mold portions to remove air such that the first and second layers **212***a*, **212***b* are drawn into contact with respective mold portions. In other implementations, fluids such as air may be injected into areas between the upper and lower layers **212***a*, **212***b* such that pressure increases cause the layers **212***a*, **212***b* to engage with surfaces of their respective mold portions.

Referring to FIGS. **3**A and **3**B, the fluid-filled chamber **210** includes a plurality of segments **218***a*-**218***c*. In some implementations, the first barrier layer **212***a* and the second barrier layer **212***b* cooperate to define a geometry (e.g., thicknesses, width, and lengths) of each the plurality of segments **218***a*-**218***c*. For example, the seam **214** and the web area **216** may cooperate to bound and extend around each of the segments **218***a*-**218***c* to seal the fluid (e.g., air) within the segments **218***a*-**218***c*. Thus, each segment **218***a*-**218***c* is associated with an area of the chamber **210** where the upper and lower layers **212***a*, **212***b* are not joined together and, thus, are separated from one another to form respective voids **213**.

In the illustrated example, the chamber **210** includes a series of connected segments **218** disposed within the heel region **16** of the sole structure **200**. Additionally or alternatively, the chamber **210** may be located within the forefoot or mid-foot regions **12**, **14** of the sole structure. A medial segment **218***a* extends along the medial side **22** of the sole structure **200** in the heel region and terminates at a first distal end **219***a* within the mid-foot region **14**. Likewise, a lateral segment **218***b* extends along the lateral side **24** of the sole structure **200** in the heel region **16** and terminates at a second distal end **219***b* within the mid-foot region **14**.

A posterior segment **218***c* extends around the posterior end **20** of the heel region **16** and fluidly couples to the medial segment **218***a* and the lateral segment **218***b*. In the illustrated example, the posterior segment **218***c* protrudes beyond the posterior end **20** of the upper **100**, such that the upper **100** is offset towards the anterior end **18** from the rear-most portion of the posterior segment **218***c*. As shown, the posterior segment **218***c* extends along a substantially arcuate path to connect a posterior end of the medial segment **218***a* to a posterior end of the lateral segment **218***b*. Furthermore, the posterior segment **218***c* is continuously formed with each of the medial segment **218***a* and the lateral segment **218***b*. Accordingly, the chamber **210** may generally define a horseshoe shape, wherein the posterior segment **218***c* couples to the medial segment **218***a* and the lateral segment **218***b* at respective ones of the medial side **22** and the lateral side **24**.

As shown in FIG. **3**B, the medial segment **218***a* extends along a first longitudinal axis A_{S1} in a direction from the posterior end **20** to the anterior end **18**, and the lateral segment **218***b* extends along a second longitudinal axis A_{S2} in the direction from the posterior end **20** to the anterior end **18**. Accordingly, the first segment **218***a* and the second segment **218***b* extend generally along the same direction from the third segment **218***c*. The first longitudinal axis A_{S1}, the second longitudinal axis A_{S2}, and the arcuate path of the posterior segment **218***c* may all extend along a common plane.

One or both of the first longitudinal axis A_{S1} and the second longitudinal axis A_{S2} may converge with longitudinal axis A_L of the footwear. Alternatively, the first longitudinal axis A_{S1} and the second longitudinal axis A_{S2} may converge with each other along a direction from the third segment **218**c to the distal ends **219**a, **219**b. In some examples, the medial segment **218**a and the lateral segment **218**b may have different lengths. For instance, the lateral segment **218**b may extend farther along the lateral side **24** and into the mid-foot region **14** than the medial segment **218**a extends along the medial side **22** into the mid-foot region **14**.

As shown in FIGS. **4**, **5**, and **8**, each segment **218**a-**218**c may be tubular and define a substantially circular cross-sectional shape. Accordingly, diameters D_C of the segments **218**a-**218**c correspond to both thicknesses T_C and widths W_C of the chamber **210**. The thicknesses T_C of the chamber **210** are defined by a distance between the second barrier layer **212**b and the first barrier layer **212**a in a direction from the ground-engaging surface **202** to the upper **100**, while the widths W_C of the bladder are defined by a distance across the interior void **213**, taken perpendicular to the thickness T_C of the chamber **210**. In some examples, thicknesses T_C and widths W_C of the chamber **210** may be different from each other.

At least two of the segments **218**a-**218**c may define different diameters D_C of the chamber **210**. For example, one or more segments **218**a-**218**c may have a greater diameter D_C than one or more of the other segments **218**a-**218**c. Additionally, the diameters D_C of the segments may taper from one end to another. As shown in FIGS. **1** and **2**, the diameter D_C of the chamber **210** tapers from the posterior end **20** to the mid-foot region **14** to provide a greater degree of cushioning for absorbing ground-reaction forces of greater magnitude that initially occur in the heel region **16** and lessen as the mid-foot region **14** of the sole structure **200** rolls for engagement with the ground surface. More specifically, the chamber **210** tapers continuously and at a constant rate from a first diameter D_{C1} at the posterior end **20** (see FIG. **8**) to a second diameter D_{C2} at the mid-foot region **14** (see FIG. **4**). As illustrated, the first diameter D_{C1} is defined by the posterior segment **218**c and the second diameter D_{C2} is defined at the distal ends **219**a, **219**b of the medial and lateral segments **218**a, and **218**b. In some examples, the second diameter D_{C2} of the chamber **210** is the same at each of the medial and lateral sides **22**, **24**. However, in some examples, the second diameter D_{C2} provided at the distal end **219**a of the medial segment **218**a may be different than a diameter of the chamber **210** at the distal end **219**b of the lateral segment **218**b.

As shown in FIGS. **1** and **3**A, the respective distal ends **219**a, **219**b of the medial segment **218**a and the lateral segment **218**b are semi-spherical, wherein both the thickness T_C and a width W_C of the chamber **210** decrease along a direction towards the distal ends **219**a, **219**b. The distal ends **219**a, **219**b operate as an anchor point for the respective segments **218**a, **218**b as well as an anchor point for the chamber **210** as a whole, for retaining the shape thereof when loads such as shear forces are applied thereto.

Each of the segments **218**a-**218**c may be filled with a pressurized fluid (i.e., gas, liquid) to provide cushioning and stability for the foot during use of the footwear **10**. In some implementations, compressibility of a first portion of the plurality of segments **218**a-**218**c under an applied load provides a responsive-type cushioning, while a second portion of the segments **218**a-**218**c may be configured to provide a soft-type cushioning under an applied load. Accordingly, the segments **218**a-**218**c of the chamber **210** may cooperate to provide gradient cushioning to the article of footwear **10** that changes as the applied load changes (i.e., the greater the load, the more the segments **218**a-**218**c are compressed and, thus, the more responsive the footwear **10** performs).

In some implementations, the segments **218**a-**218**c are in fluid communication with one another to form a unitary pressure system for the chamber **210**. The unitary pressure system directs fluid through the segments **218**a-**218**c when under an applied load as the segments **218**a-**218**c compress or expand to provide cushioning, stability, and support by attenuating ground-reaction forces especially during forward running movements of the footwear **10**. Optionally, one or more of the segments **218**a-**218**c may be fluidly isolated from the other segments **218**a-**218**c so that at least one of the segments **218**a-**218**c can be pressurized differently.

In other implementations, one or more cushioning materials, such as polymer foam and/or particulate matter, are enclosed by one or more of the segments **218**a-**218**c in place of, or in addition to, the pressurized fluid to provide cushioning for the foot. In these implementations, the cushioning materials may provide one or more of the segments **218**a-**218**c with cushioning properties different from the segments **218**a-**218**c filled with the pressurized fluid. For example, the cushioning materials may be more or less responsive or provide greater impact absorption than the pressurized fluid.

With continued reference to FIGS. **3**-**5**, the segments **218**a-**218**c cooperate to define a pocket **217** within the chamber **210**. As shown, the pocket **217** is formed between the medial segment **218**a and the lateral segment **218**b, and extends continuously from the posterior segment **218**c to an opening between the distal ends **219**a, **219**b of the chamber **210**. In the illustrated example, the web area **216** is disposed within the pocket **217**. As shown in FIGS. **4**, **5**, and **8**, the web area **216** is located vertically intermediate with respect to a thickness of the chamber **210**, such that the web area **216** is spaced apart from upper and lower surfaces of the chamber **210**. Accordingly, the web area **216** separates the pocket **217** into an upper pocket **217**a disposed on a first side of the web area **216** facing the upper **100**, and a lower pocket **217**b disposed on an opposing second side of the web area **216** facing the ground surface. As discussed below, the upper pocket **217**a may be configured to receive the outer sole member **230**, while the lower pocket **217**b is configured to receive the second sole member **260**. In some examples, the web area **216** may not be present within the pocket **217**, and the pocket **217** may be uninterrupted from the ground surface to the upper **100**.

In some implementations, an overmold portion **220** extends over a portion of the chamber **210** to provide increased durability and resiliency for the segments **218**a-**218**c when under applied loads. Accordingly, the overmold portion **220** is formed of a different material than the chamber **210**, and includes at least one of a different thickness, a different hardness, and a different abrasion resistance than the second barrier layer **212**b. In some examples, the overmold portion **220** may be formed integrally with the second barrier layer **212**b of the chamber **210** using an overmolding process. In other examples the overmold portion **220** may be formed separately from the second barrier layer **212**b of the chamber **210** and may be adhesively bonded to the second barrier layer **212**b.

The overmold portion **220** may extend over each of the segments **218**a-**218**b of the chamber **210** by attaching to the second barrier layer **212**b to provide increased durability and resiliency for the chamber **210** where the separation distance between the second barrier layer **212**b and the first barrier layer **212**a is greater, or to provide increased thickness in specific areas of the chamber **210**. Accordingly, the overmold portion **220** may include a plurality of segments **222***a*-**222***c* corresponding to the segments **218***a*-**218***c* of the chamber **210**. Thus, the overmold portion **220** may be limited to only attaching to areas of the second barrier layer **212***b* that partially define the segments **218***a*-**218***c* and, therefore, the overmold portion **220** may be absent from the seam **214** and web area **216**. More specifically, the segments **222***a*-**222***b* of the overmold portion **220** may cooperate with the segments **218***a*-**218***c* of the chamber **210** to define an opening **224** to the lower pocket **217***b* configured to receive a portion of the inner sole member **260** therein, as discussed below.

In some examples, the overmold portion **220** includes an opposing pair of surfaces **226** defining a thickness T_O of the overmold portion. The surfaces **226** include a concave inner surface **226***a* bonded to the second barrier layer **212***b* and a convex outer surface **226***b* defining a portion of the ground-engaging surface **202** of the sole structure **200**. Accordingly, the overmold portion **220** defines a substantially arcuate or crescent-shaped cross section. As shown in FIGS. **4** and **5**, the concave inner surface **226***a* and the convex outer surface **226***b* may be configured such that the thickness T_O of the overmold portion **220** tapers from an intermediate portion towards a peripheral edge **228**. In some instances, the surfaces **226***a*, **226***b* may converge with each other to define the peripheral edge **228**, and to provide a substantially continuous, or flush, transition between the overmold portion **220** and the chamber **210**. As shown in FIGS. **4**, **5**, and **8**, the peripheral edge **228** may abut the seam **214** of the chamber **210** such that the outer surface **226***b* is substantially flush and continuous with a distal end of the seam **214**.

With continued reference to FIGS. **1**-**5** and **8**, the fluid-filled bladder **208** may be continuously exposed along an outer periphery of the heel region **16** from the first distal end **219***a* to the second distal end **219***b*. For example, the first barrier layer **212***a* may be continuously exposed along the outer periphery of the sole structure **200** between the upper **100** and the overmold portion **220**, such that the transparent first barrier layer **212***a* is exposed around the periphery of the heel region **16**. Similarly, the overmold portion **220** may be continuously exposed along the outer periphery of the sole structure from the first distal end **219***a* to the second distal end **219***b*.

The outer sole member **230** includes an upper portion **232** having a sidewall **234**, and a rib **236** that cooperates with the upper portion **232** to define a cavity **238** for receiving the inner sole member **260**, as discussed below. The outer sole member **230** may be formed from an energy absorbing material such as, for example, polymer foam. Forming the outer sole member **230** from an energy-absorbing material such as polymer foam allows the outer sole member **230** to attenuate ground-reaction forces caused by movement of the article of footwear **10** over ground during use.

With reference to FIGS. **4**-**8**, the outer sole member **230** includes an upper surface **240** that extends continuously from the anterior end **18** to the posterior end **20** between the medial side **22** and the lateral side **24**, and opposes the strobel **104** of the upper **100** such that the upper portion **232** substantially defines a profile of the footbed **106** of the upper **100**. The outer sole member **230** further includes a lower surface **242** that is spaced apart from the upper surface **240** and defines a portion of the ground-engaging surface **202** of the sole structure **200** in the forefoot region **12** and the mid-foot region **14**. An intermediate surface **244** of the outer sole member **230** is recessed from the lower surface **242** towards the upper surface **240**. A peripheral side surface **246** extends around an outer periphery of the sole structure **200**, and joins the upper surface **240** to the lower surface **242**. An inner side surface **248** is spaced inwardly from the peripheral side surface **246** to define a width W_R of the rib **236**, and extends between lower surface **242** and the intermediate surface **246**.

The upper surface **240**, the intermediate surface **242**, and the peripheral side surface **246** cooperate to form the upper portion **232** of the outer sole member **230**. The upper portion **232** extends from a first end adjacent the anterior end **18** to a second end adjacent the posterior end **20**. As shown in FIGS. **4**, **5**, and **8**, the second end of the upper portion **232** may be at least partially received within the upper pocket **217***a* of the chamber **210**, on the first side of the web area **216**. Accordingly, the sole structure **200** may include a polymer foam layer of the outer sole member **230** disposed between the first barrier layer **212***a* of the chamber **210** and the upper **100**. Thus, the foam layer of the sole structure **200** is an intermediate layer that indirectly attaches the first barrier layer **212***a* of the chamber **210** to the upper **100** by joining the first barrier layer **212***a* of the chamber **210** to the upper **100** and/or to the bottom surface of the strobel **104**, thereby securing the sole structure **200** to the upper **100**. Moreover, the foam layer of the outer sole member **230** may also reduce the extent to which the first barrier layer **212***a* attaches directly to the upper **100** and, therefore, increases durability of the footwear **10**.

As shown, the upper surface **240** may have a contoured shape. Particularly, the upper surface **240** may be convex, such that an outer periphery of the upper surface **240** may extend upwardly and converge with the peripheral side surface **242** to form the sidewall **234** extending along the outer periphery of the sole structure **200**. The sidewall **234** may extend at least partially onto an outer surface of the upper **100** such that the outer sole member **230** conceals a junction between the upper **100** and the strobel **104**.

With reference to FIG. **1**, a height of the sidewall **234** from the lower surface **242** may increase continuously from the anterior end **18** through the mid-foot region **14** to an apex **250**, and then decrease continuously from the apex to the posterior end **20**. The sidewall **234** is generally configured to provide increased lateral reinforcement to the upper **100**. Accordingly, providing the sidewall **234** with increased height adjacent the heel region **16** provides the upper with additional support to minimize lateral movement of the foot within the heel region **16**.

With continued reference to FIGS. **6** and **7**, the rib **236** extends downwardly from the upper portion **232** to the lower surface **242**, and forms a portion of the ground engaging surface **202** within the forefoot region **12** and the mid-foot region **14**. A distance between the peripheral side surface **246** and the inner surface **248** defines a width W_R of the rib **236**. As shown in FIG. 3B, the width W_R of the rib **236** may be variable along the perimeter of the sole structure **200**.

With reference to FIG. 3B, the rib **236** extends continuously from a first terminal end **250***a* in the mid-foot region **14** opposing the first distal end **219***a* of the lateral segment **218***b* of the chamber **210**, around the periphery of the forefoot region **12**, to a second terminal end **250***b* in the mid-foot region **14** opposing the second distal end **219***b* of the lateral segment **218***b*. As shown, each of the first terminal end **250***a* and the second terminal end **250***b* may be defined by arcuate, or concave surfaces configured to complement or receive the semi-spherical distal ends **219***a*, **219***b* of the bladder **208**. Accordingly, the bladder **208** and the rib **236** cooperate to define a substantially continuous ground-engaging surface **202** around a periphery of the sole structure **200**.

The rib **236** includes a plurality of segments **252** extending along the medial side **22** and the lateral side **24** and converging at the anterior end **18** of the sole structure **200**. The segments **252** of the rib **236** include a first segment **252***a* extending from the first distal end **238***a* along the medial side **22** within the mid-foot region **14**, a second segment **252***b* connected to the first segment **252***a* and extending along the medial side **22** between the mid-foot region **14** and the anterior end **18**, a third segment **236***c* connected to the second segment **252***b* and extending along the lateral side **24** from the anterior end **18** to the mid-foot region **14**, and a fourth segment **252***d* connected to the third segment **252***c* and extending along the lateral side **24** to the second terminal end **250***b* within the mid-foot region **14**.

As discussed above, the width W_R of the rib **236** may be variable along the perimeter of the sole structure **200**. For example, one or more of the segments **252***a*-**252***d* may have a different width W_R than one or more of the other segments **252***a*-**252***d*. In the illustrated example, the first segment **252***a*, the second segment **252***b*, and the fourth segment **252***d* each have substantially similar widths W_{R1}, W_{R2}, W_{R4} while the third segment **252***c* has a greater width W_{R3}. Accordingly, the rib **236** may include transitions **254** joining opposing ends of segments **252** of different thicknesses. For instance, in the illustrated example the rib **236** includes a first transition **254***a* disposed between the third segment **252***c* and the fourth segment **252***d* along the lateral side **22** of the sole structure **200** and within the ball portion $\mathbf{12}_B$ of the forefoot region **12**. The rib **236** further includes a second transition **254***b* between the second segment **252***b* and the fourth segment **252***d* along the anterior end **18**.

With continued reference to FIGS. 3B, **6** and **7**, the intermediate surface **244** and the inner side surface **248** cooperate to define the cavity **238** of the outer sole member **230**. Accordingly, a depth of the cavity **238** corresponds distance between the lower surface **242** and the intermediate surface **244**, and a peripheral profile of the cavity **238** corresponds to an inner profile of the rib **236** defined by the inner side surface **248**. The cavity **238** extends from a first end within the toe portion $\mathbf{12}_T$ of the forefoot region **12** to an opening disposed in the mid-foot region **14** of the sole structure, between the terminal ends **250***a*, **250***b*. Accordingly, the opening of the cavity **238** of the outer sole member **230** may oppose the opening of the lower pocket **217***b* of the chamber **210**, such that the cavity **238** and the lower pocket **217***b* provide a substantially continuous recess for receiving the inner sole member **260**.

The outer sole member **230** may further include one or more channels **256** formed in the lower surface **242**, which extend from the peripheral side surface **246** to the inner side surface **248**, along a direction substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal axis A_L of the footwear **10**. In the illustrated example, each of the channels **256** is substantially semi-cylindrical in shape. The channels **256** may include a first channel **256***a* disposed on the medial side **22**, between the first segment **252***a* and the second segment **252***b*. Particularly, the first channel **256***a* may be formed between the forefoot region **12** and the mid-foot region **14**. A second channel **256***b* may be formed in an intermediate portion of the third segment **252***c*, within the mid-foot region, and a third channel **256***c* may be formed in an intermediate portion of the fourth segment **252***d*. Particularly, the third channel **256***c* may be formed at an end of the first transition **254***a* adjacent the fourth segment **252***d*, and intermediate the toe portion **12**T and the ball portion $\mathbf{12}_B$ of the forefoot region **12**.

With reference to FIG. 3B, the inner sole member **260** includes a first end **262** received within the cavity **238** of the outer sole member **230**, and a second end **264** received within the lower pocket **217***b* of the bladder **208**. The inner sole member **260** is formed of a different polymeric material than the outer sole member **230** to impart desirable characteristics to the sole structure **200**. For example, the inner sole member **260** may be formed of a material having a greater coefficient of friction, a greater resistance to abrasion, and a greater stiffness than the foamed polymer material of the outer sole member **230**. Accordingly, the inner sole member **260** may function as a shank to control a stiffness or flexibility of the sole structure **200**. In some examples the inner sole member **260** may be formed from a polymeric foam material. Additionally or alternatively, the inner sole member **260** may be formed of a non-foamed polymeric material, such as rubber.

The first end **262** of the inner sole member **260** is disposed within the cavity **238** of the outer sole member **230**, and has an outer profile that compliments the profile of the inner side surface **248** of the outer sole member. Accordingly, the outer profile of the first end **262** may include a depression **266** formed in the forefoot region **12** along the lateral side **24**, which is configured to cooperate with the relatively wide fourth segment **252***d* of the rib **236**.

The first end **262** may form a portion of the ground-engaging surface **202** of the sole structure **200**, and includes one of the traction elements **204**, **204***g* extending from the forefoot region **12** to the mid-foot region **14**, as described in greater detail below. The second end **264** of the inner sole member **260** is received within the lower pocket **217***b* of the chamber **210**, on the second side of the web area **216**. The second end **264** is surrounded by the medial segments **218***a*, **222***a*, the lateral segments **218***b*, **222***b*, and the posterior segments **218***c*, **222***c* of the bladder **208**. Accordingly, the web area **216** may be disposed between the upper portion **232** of the outer sole member **230** and the second end **264** of the inner sole member **260**.

The second end **264** may include substantially convex-shaped bulge **268** forming a portion of the ground-engaging surface **202**. As shown in FIGS. **4** and **5**, the bulge **268** is formed where a thickness of the inner sole member **260** increases towards the longitudinal axis A_L to provide an area of increased thickness along the center of the sole structure **200**. The geometry of the bulge **268** may be variable along the length of the sole structure **200** to impart desirable characteristics of energy absorption. As shown in FIGS. **4** and **5**, a profile of the bulge **268** within the mid-foot region **14** may be relatively flat compared to a profile of the bulge **268** within the heel region **16**, such that the energy absorption rate of the bulge **268** within the mid-foot region **14** is relatively constant while the energy absorption rate within the heel region **16** is progressive. Additionally or alternatively, the bulge **268** may be spaced apart from the portion of the ground-engaging surface **202** defined by the bladder **208**, such that the bulge **268** only engages with the ground-surface under some conditions, such as periods of relatively high impact.

As discussed above, the overmold portion **220** of the bladder **208**, the outer sole member **230**, and the inner sole member **260** cooperate to define the ground-engaging surface **202** of the sole structure **200**, which includes a plurality of traction elements **204** extending therefrom. The traction elements **204** are configured to engage with a ground surface to provide responsiveness and stability to the sole structure **200** during use.

The outer surface **226***b* of the overmold portion **220** may include a plurality of the traction elements **204** formed thereon. For example, each of the medial segment **222***a* and the lateral segment **222***b* may include a plurality of quadrilateral-shaped traction elements **204***a* disposed between the posterior segment **222***c* and respective distal ends **223***a*, **223***b* of the overmold portion **220**. The medial segment **222***a* and the lateral segment **222***b* may each further include a distal traction element **204***b* associated with the respective distal ends **223***a*, **223***b*. The distal traction elements **204***b* are generally D-shaped and have an arcuate side facing towards a center of the mid-foot region **14** and a straight side facing away from the mid-foot region **14**.

Similarly, the lower surface **242** of the outer sole member **230** includes a plurality of quadrilateral-shaped traction elements **204***c* formed along each of the medial side **22** and the lateral side **24**, intermediate the respective terminal ends **250***a*, **250***b* and the anterior end **18**. The lower surface **242** further includes a pair of D-shaped traction elements **204***d* disposed at each of the terminal ends **250***a*, **250***b* of the rib **236**, and opposing the distal traction elements **204***b* of the bladder **208**. Accordingly, an arcuate side of the traction elements **204***d* opposes the arcuate side of the D-shaped traction elements **204***b* formed on the overmold portion **220**, and a straight side faces towards the anterior end **18**.

The ground-engaging surface **202** of the sole structure **200** further includes an anterior traction element **204***e* formed on the outer sole member **230**, and a posterior traction element **204***f* formed on the overmold portion **220** of the bladder **208**. As shown in FIG. **3**, the anterior traction element **204***e* extends from a first end on the second segment **252***b* on the medial side **22**, and around the anterior end **18** to a second end on the fourth segment **252***d* on the lateral side **24**. Likewise, the posterior traction element **204***f* extends along the posterior segment **222***c* of the overmold **220**, from a first end adjacent the medial side **22** to a second end adjacent the lateral side **24**.

As discussed above, the first end **262** of the inner sole member **260** may include an inner traction element **204***g* extending from a first end in an intermediate portion of the forefoot region **12** to a second end in an intermediate portion of the mid-foot region **14**. As shown, the inner traction element **204** has an outer profile corresponding to and offset from the profile of the inner side surface **248**. The second end of the inner traction element **204***g* is substantially aligned with the terminal ends **250***a*, **250***b* of the rib **236** in a direction from the medial side **22** to the lateral side **24**.

Each of the tractions elements **204***a*-**204***g* may include a ground-engagement feature **206** formed therein, which is configured to interface with the ground surface to improve traction between the ground-engaging surface **202** and the ground surface. As shown, the traction elements **204***a*-**204***d* formed along the medial side **22** and the lateral side **24** may include a single, centrally-located protuberance **206***a* extending therefrom, which is configured to provide a desired degree of engagement with the ground surface. In some examples, the protuberance **206***a* is a single hemispherical protuberance. Additionally or alternatively, the traction elements **204***a*-**204***d* may include a plurality of protuberances having polygonal or cylindrical shapes, for example,

The ground-engagement features **206** may further includes one or more serrations **206***b* formed in the traction elements **204**. For example, each of the anterior traction element **204***e* and the posterior traction element **204***f* may include elongate serrations **206***b* extending from the medial side **22** towards the lateral side **24**. Similarly, the interior traction element **204***g* may include a plurality of parallel serrations **206***b* evenly spaced along an entire length of the inner traction element **204***g*, each extending from the medial side **22** towards the lateral side **24**. The serrations **206***b* of the interior traction element **204***g* may extend continuously through an entire width of the interior traction element **204***g*, while the serrations **206***b* formed in the anterior and posterior traction elements **204***e*, **204***f* may be formed within an outer periphery of the traction elements **204***e*, **204***f*.

The sole structure **200** further includes a heel counter **270** formed of the same transparent TPU material as the first barrier layer **212***a* and extending over the outer sole member **230**. As shown, the heel counter **270** extends from the first distal end **219***a* of the chamber **210**, around the posterior end **20**, and to the second distal end **219***b* of the chamber **210**.

With reference to FIG. **1**, a height of the heel counter **270** increases from the second distal end **219***b* of the chamber **210** to a vertex **272** in the heel region of the lateral side **24**, and then decreases to the posterior end **20**. Although not illustrated, the heel counter **270** is similarly formed along the medial side **22**, such that the height of the heel counter **270** is cupped around the posterior end **20** of the upper **100** between the vertex **272** on the lateral side **24** and a vertex (not shown) on the medial side **22**. As shown in FIG. **4**, at a first position along the longitudinal axis A_F, the height of the heel counter **270** may be less than the height of the sidewall **234** of the outer sole member **230**, such that the heel counter **270** extends partially up the sidewall **234**. However, as shown in FIG. **5**, at a second position along the longitudinal axis A_F adjacent to or at the vertex, the height of the heel counter **270** may be greater than the height of the sidewall **234**, such that the heel counter **270** extends over the sidewall **234** and attaches to the upper **100**.

During use, the bladder **208**, the outer sole member **230**, and the inner sole member **260** may cooperate to enhance the functionality and cushioning characteristics that a conventional midsole provides, while simultaneously providing increased stability and support for the foot by dampening oscillations of the foot that occur in response to a ground-reaction force during use of the footwear **10**. For instance, an applied load to the sole structure **200** during forward movements, such as walking or running movements, may cause some of the segments **218***a*-**218***c* to compress to provide cushioning for the foot by attenuating the ground-reaction force, while other segments **218***a*-**218***c* may retain their shape to impart stability and support characteristics that dampen foot oscillations relative to the footwear **10** responsive to the initial impact of the ground-reaction force.

The following Clauses provide an exemplary configuration for an article of footwear described above.

Clause 1: A bladder for an article of footwear, the bladder comprising a first barrier layer formed of a first material, and a second barrier layer formed of a second material and cooperating with the first barrier layer to form a fluid-filled chamber having a first fluid-filled segment extending along an arcuate path, a second fluid-filled segment extending along a first longitudinal axis from a first end of the first fluid-filled segment to a first distal end, and a third fluid-filled segment extending along a second longitudinal axis from a second end of the first fluid-filled segment to a second distal end, the first longitudinal axis and the second longitudinal axis extending in the same direction, the fluid-filled chamber having a tubular shape defining a thickness of the fluid-filled chamber that tapers continuously and at a constant rate from the first fluid-filled segment to at least one of the first distal end and the second distal end.

Clause 2: The bladder of Clause 1, wherein the first barrier layer and the second barrier layer further define a web area connecting each of the first fluid-filled segment, the second fluid-filled segment, and the third fluid-filled segment, the first barrier layer being joined to the second barrier layer in the web area.

Clause 3: The bladder of Clause 1, wherein the first barrier layer is spaced apart from the second barrier layer at each of the first fluid-filled segment, the second fluid-filled segment, and the third s fluid-filled segment to define a continuous interior void of the fluid-filled chamber.

Clause 4: The bladder of Clause 1, wherein a cross-section of the fluid-filled chamber is circular.

Clause 5: The bladder of Clause 4, wherein the diameter of the fluid-filled chamber tapers continuously from a first diameter at the third segment to a second diameter at the first distal end and the second distal end.

Clause 6: The bladder of Clause 1, wherein the first distal end and the second distal end are semi-spherical.

Clause 7: The bladder of Clause 1, further comprising an overmold portion joined to each of the first fluid-filled segment, the second fluid-filled segment, and the third fluid-filled segment.

Clause 8: The bladder of Clause 7, wherein the overmold portion includes an arcuate inner surface joined to the fluid-filled chamber and an opposing arcuate outer surface defining a ground-engaging surface.

Clause 9: The bladder of Clause 8, wherein a cross-section of the overmold portion is crescent-shaped.

Clause 10: The bladder of Clause 1, wherein the fluid-filled chamber is formed of a transparent material.

Clause 11: A fluid-filled bladder for an article of footwear, the fluid-filled bladder comprising a fluid-filled chamber formed of a first material having a first barrier layer and a second barrier layer cooperating to define a first fluid-filled segment extending along a first direction to a first distal end, a second fluid-filled segment spaced apart from the first fluid-filled segment and extending along the first direction to a second distal end, and a third fluid-filled segment extending between the first segment and the second segment the fluid-filled chamber having a tubular shape defining a thickness of the fluid-filled chamber that tapers continuously from the third fluid-filled segment to at least one of the first distal end and the second distal end, and an overmold portion formed of a second material having a third segment joined to the first segment of the fluid-filled chamber, a fourth segment joined to the second segment of the fluid-filled chamber, and a sixth segment joined to the third segment of the fluid-filled chamber.

Clause 12: The fluid-filled bladder of Clause 11, wherein each of the first segment, the second segment, and the third segment cooperate to define a continuous interior void.

Clause 13: The fluid-filled bladder of Clause 12, wherein the interior void has a circular cross section.

Clause 14: The fluid-filled bladder of Clause 13, wherein a diameter of the interior void tapers from a first diameter at the third fluid-filled segment to a second diameter at the first distal end.

Clause 15: The fluid-filled bladder of Clause 14, wherein the diameter tapers at a constant rate, and the second diameter is less than the first diameter.

Clause 16: The fluid-filled bladder of Clause 11, further comprising a web area extending between the first fluid-filled segment and the second fluid-filled segment.

Clause 17: The fluid-filled bladder of Clause 11, wherein the overmold portion includes a plurality of traction elements extending therefrom.

Clause 18: The fluid-filled bladder of Clause 11, wherein the fluid-filled chamber is formed of a transparent material and the overmold portion is formed of a non-transparent material.

Clause 19: The fluid-filled bladder of Clause 11, wherein the first distal end and the second distal end are semi-spherical.

Clause 20: The fluid-filled bladder of Clause 11, wherein the third segment extends along an arcuate path.

The foregoing description has been provided for purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the disclosure. Individual elements or features of a particular configuration are generally not limited to that particular configuration, but, where applicable, are interchangeable and can be used in a selected configuration, even if not specifically shown or described. The same may also be varied in many ways. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the disclosure, and all such modifications are intended to be included within the scope of the disclosure.

What is claimed is:

1. A sole structure for an article of footwear, the sole structure comprising:

a first barrier layer formed of a first material and a second barrier layer formed of a second material and cooperating with the first barrier layer to form:

a fluid-filled chamber including (i) a first fluid-filled segment extending along an arcuate path, (ii) a second fluid-filled segment extending from a first end of the first fluid-filled segment to a first distal end along a first longitudinal axis, and (iii) a third fluid-filled segment extending along a second longitudinal axis from a second end of the first fluid-filled segment to a second distal end and cooperating with the first fluid-filled segment and the second fluid-filled segment to define a pocket extending from the second fluid-filled segment to the third fluid-filled segment and continuously from the first fluid-filled segment to an opening between the first distal end and the second distal end, the fluid-filled chamber having a tubular shape defining a thickness of the fluid-filled chamber that tapers from the first fluid-filled segment along a length of the second fluid-filled segment and along a length of the third fluid-filled segment toward the respective first distal end and the second distal end, and

a web area defined by a joining of the first barrier layer and the second barrier layer, the web area (i) extending substantially continuously between the first fluid-filled segment, the second fluid-filled segment, and the third fluid-filled segment, (ii) extending substantially continuously from the first fluid-filled segment to a terminal edge connecting the first distal end of the second fluid-filled segment to the second distal end of the third fluid-filled segment, and (iii) spaced apart from an upper surface of the fluid-filled chamber and a bottom surface of the fluid-filled chamber so as to extend from a mid-portion of the fluid-filled chamber and divide the pocket into an upper pocket on a first side of the web area and a lower pocket on an opposite side of the web area;

a first foam element disposed in the upper pocket and in contact with the web area; and

a second foam element disposed in the lower pocket and in contact with the web area.

2. The sole structure of claim **1**, wherein the first barrier layer is spaced apart from the second barrier layer at each of the first fluid-filled segment, the second fluid-filled segment, and the third fluid-filled segment to define a continuous interior void of the fluid-filled chamber.

3. The sole structure, of claim **1**, wherein a cross-section of the fluid-filled chamber is circular.

4. The sole structure of claim **3**, wherein a diameter of the fluid-filled chamber tapers from a first diameter at the first fluid-filled segment to a second diameter at the first distal end and the second distal end.

5. The sole structure of claim **1**, wherein the first distal end and the second distal end are semi-spherical.

6. The sole structure of claim **1**, further comprising an overmold portion joined to each of the first fluid-filled segment, the second fluid-filled segment, and the third fluid-filled segment.

7. The sole structure of claim **6**, wherein the overmold portion includes an arcuate inner surface joined to the fluid-filled chamber and an opposing arcuate outer surface defining a ground-engaging surface.

8. The sole structure of claim **7**, wherein a cross-section of the overmold portion is crescent-shaped.

9. The sole structure of claim **1**, wherein the fluid-filled chamber is formed of a transparent material.

10. A sole structure for an article of footwear, the sole structure comprising:

a fluid-filled chamber formed of a first material, the fluid-filled chamber having a first barrier layer and a second barrier layer cooperating to define:

a first fluid-filled segment extending along a first direction to a first distal end, a second fluid-filled segment spaced apart from the first fluid-filled segment and extending along the first direction to a second distal end, and a third fluid-filled segment extending between the first fluid-filled segment and the second fluid-filled segment and cooperating with the first fluid-filled segment and the second fluid-filled segment to define a pocket extending continuously from the first fluid-filled segment to the second fluid-filled segment and continuously from the third fluid-filled segment to an opening between the first distal end and the second distal end, the fluid-filled chamber having a tubular shape defining a thickness of the fluid-filled chamber that tapers from the third fluid-filled segment along a length of the first fluid-filled segment and along a length of the second fluid-filled segment toward the respective first distal end and the second distal end, and

a web area defined by a joining of the first barrier layer and the second barrier layer, the web area (i) extending substantially continuously between the first fluid-filled segment, the second fluid-filled segment, and the third fluid-filled segment, (ii) extending substantially continuously from the third fluid-filled segment to a terminal edge extending from the first distal end of the first fluid-filled segment to the second distal end of the second fluid-filled segment, and (iii) spaced apart from an upper surface of the fluid-filled chamber and a bottom surface of the fluid-filled chamber so as to extend from a mid-portion of the fluid-filled chamber and divide the pocket into an upper pocket on a first side of the web area and a lower pocket on an opposite side of the web area;

an overmold portion formed of a second material and having a third segment joined to the first fluid-filled segment of the fluid-filled chamber, a fourth segment joined to the second fluid-filled segment of the fluid-filled chamber, and a fifth segment joined to the third fluid-filled segment of the fluid-filled chamber; and

a first foam element disposed in the lower pocket and in contact with the web area.

11. The sole structure of claim **10**, wherein each of the first fluid-filled segment, the second fluid-filled segment, and the third fluid-filled segment cooperate to define a continuous interior void.

12. The sole structure of claim **11**, wherein the interior void has a circular cross-section.

13. The sole structure of claim **12**, wherein a diameter of the interior void tapers from a first diameter at the third fluid-filled segment to a second diameter at the first distal end of the first fluid-filled segment.

14. The sole structure of claim **10**, wherein the fluid-filled chamber tapers at a constant rate along a length of the first fluid-filled segment and along a length of the second fluid-filled segment between the third fluid-filled segment and the respective first distal end and the second distal end.

15. The sole structure of claim **10**, wherein the overmold portion includes a plurality of traction elements extending therefrom.

16. The sole structure of claim **10**, wherein the fluid-filled chamber is formed of a transparent material and the overmold portion is formed of a non-transparent material.

17. The sole structure of claim **10**, wherein the first distal end and the second distal end are semi-spherical.

18. The sole structure of claim **10**, wherein the third segment extends along an arcuate path.

19. The sole structure of claim **10**, wherein the first foam element is in contact with the first fluid-filled segment.

20. The sole structure of claim **19**, wherein the first foam element is in contact with the second fluid-filled segment.

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